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# THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

**Furs J. Wolf**  
The Name of Authority in FURS  
1 King George Ave., Jerusalem, Tel. 6439

Column One  
By David Courtney

## 3-Way Fight In U.S. Steel

YESTERDAY was a holiday. No good unionist would go to work on May Day. It is an occasion for resting or parading, and for waving red flags. In many unionist circles the red flag has been dropped. A branch of the British Miners' Union decided the other day not to carry its flag at a union demonstration because they bore the inscription: "Workers of the World Unite." It was hardly possible to go around with a flag like that when the same Miners' Union had refused to work with Italian miners and had threatened to go on strike if the Coal Board employed the Italians. It will be different if we all go to war. It is one thing for British workers to fight alongside Italians and quite another to work alongside them. Besides, when it comes to fighting, the enemy will probably be the Russian worker.

**90,000 Oil Men Stage Walk-Out**  
DENVER, Thursday (Reuter). — A walk-out of 90,000 oil men was held yesterday by the American Petroleum Institute. They are demanding 25 cents an hour more.

## Spain's Arab Policy Successful—Times

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — General Franco's chief wish at present is to prove to Britain and France that he is a power to be reckoned with in the Mediterranean and no longer dependent on their goodwill. "The Times" suggested today. If it is assumed that General Franco's aim is to raise Spanish prestige in the West and give a reminder that Spain still has a role in a world from which she has been too long excluded, his evident satisfaction may well be justified.

## Defence Forces Display Power In Tel Aviv March-Past

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Acting President, the Minister of Defence and the Chief of Staff reviewed the Independence Day parade here yesterday afternoon. The march-past included units from most services and corps, parading on foot and a long line of artillery pieces, heavy mechanical equipment and armoured vehicles, with 40 Sherman tanks bringing up the rear. An hour and a half elapsed from the moment the parade started until the last tank units of steady marching infantry and a detachment of red-bellied paratroopers. In the Nahal contingent, spades and rifles were distributed equally among the marchers. Air cadets in greyish-blue, and the sparkling white Navy personnel followed.

**Air Force Appears**  
Just as the Air Force contingent passed the stand, the Air Force made its appearance in the skies. A flight of Harvards was closely followed by Mosquitos, Spitfires and three B-17 four-engine bombers. It was the first time that Mosquitos of the IAF were shown on a parade. Indeed, they soon returned, with the Spitfires on their tail, flying so low that they rocked in the air as they skimmed the roof of the new, tall Vaad Hapoei building behind the stand.

**ISRAEL FLAG**  
FROM AND TO THE U.S.A.  
AS ABRAHAM GRANTZ  
was laid in New York on May 1  
from April 23 to May 1  
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and Canada.  
AS NEER DIERHOFF  
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## El Al and TWA in Tourist Plane Race

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Airlines of the world's largest and youngest democracies raced with friendly rivalry at the take off of the first trans-Atlantic tourist planes here last night. The tourist service began with the TWA plane which took off at 11:30 p.m. and the Israel plane two minutes behind.

## Labour Urges West To Meet Russians

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The National Executive of the Labour Party issued a declaration tonight calling on the Government of Britain, the U.S. and France to hold a four-power conference with Russia to discuss the possibility of free elections throughout Germany.

## Congressmen Pay Tribute to Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Members of the Congress today paid tribute to Israel in connection with the fourth anniversary of the Jewish State.

## British Jewry Marks Independence Day

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Independence Day was celebrated by British Jewry at meetings throughout the country. In London Clement Davies, MP leader of the Liberal Party's Parliamentary group, Glenville Hall, MP, a former Labour Union Minister and Robert Boothby, a Tory MP, spoke at meetings sponsored by the Zionist Federation.

## Hotel Ritz, Nathanya Opening

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## P.C.C. to Assess Abandoned Arab Property Here

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Palestine Conciliation Commission has asked Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary General, to send a land specialist to Israel as soon as possible to evaluate the compensation for abandoned Arab property in that country.

## U.S. Explodes A-Bomb Over Nevada Desert

LAS VEGAS, Thursday (AP). — An atomic blast over the Nevada desert today gave the U.S. Marines their first experience in nuclear warfare manoeuvres. The detonation came when the weapon was dropped from a bomber.

## Labour Celebrates May Day

The workers' movement of Israel yesterday celebrated May 1, the traditional day of solidarity of the international labour movement, with parades and meetings throughout the country.

## Heavy Machinery

The main interest of the procession, however, was the heavy mechanical equipment of Solel Boneh and Mekorot. Solel Boneh brought its huge Tournelayer "gun" with a long row of bulldozers, scrapers and road paving machines. Mekorot displayed some 30 examples of its well-drilling equipment.

## Unions Lead Parade

The procession was led by delegations from trade unions, followed by representatives from various places of work. Many came on floats, representing the achievements of their particular branch. El Al workers brought an aircraft engine. Kupat Holim carried a model of a rest home. Printers printed a leaflet on a midge-printing press. The Ben Shimon School carried slogans "To the Farm" and was represented by its orchestra, conducted by a small

## U.S. Troops Called Out In Tokyo May 1 Riots

## British Stand On Sudan Unchanged

## Attlee Raps USSR Lack of Tolerance

## Mentions Burma

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Mr. Clement Attlee in a May Day broadcast to East European countries today compared the Soviet Union to the empires of Assyria and Genchis Khan.

## 2 Charges Broken

Two thousand battered police with batons broke two more charges of thousands of rioters on the Imperial Palace. U.S. soldiers came running behind and tore through the crowd.

## Artillery D May Day

MUNSTER, Thursday. — The world's first artillery duels which last night on the western front with gunflashes visible near the site of the August truce talks.

## Demonstrators Attack Americans

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — U.S. troops based on Tokyo fanned out with machineguns tonight to protect foreign lives and property as the capital reeled from a May Day of violence and bloodshed.

## Sing 'International'

Three days after the peace treaty restored Japan's full sovereignty the demonstrators, mostly students and workers, swarmed through the capital's centre singing the "International" and shouting "Go home, Americans, go home." They carried banners of "Leave us alone" and "We don't want war" and "Stop the deportation of Koreans from Japan."

## At Least 19 Deaths

At least 19 deaths were reported in the Tokyo riots. The demonstrators, mostly students and workers, swarmed through the capital's centre singing the "International" and shouting "Go home, Americans, go home." They carried banners of "Leave us alone" and "We don't want war" and "Stop the deportation of Koreans from Japan."

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## PROBLEM MUST BE RE-EXAMINED INDIAN JEWS IN ISRAEL

By A.I. MACMULL

The problem of the Indian Jew in Israel is a subtle and peculiar one. There has been a tendency to misconceive this problem and to misinterpret the Indian mentality in general. If the Government or the Jewish Agency sincerely means to avoid a similar manifestation of the Indian problem in the future, then it is imperative that some serious effort be made to understand the Indian mentality and its cultural background.

This Indian "problem" is precisely a psychological one. The cultural foundations which shape our outlook on life, and which determine our social relations, are of quite different colour and quality from those of our European brothers. The fact that we are all Jews after all does not change the position, except that it provides a basis for mutual sympathetic consideration. The idea that the Jewish State constitutes a "melting pot" for all the multifarious cultural forces is indeed a magnificent idea, but we cannot see that the western cultures in Israel are in the process of "melting". The belief that western culture and civilization are after all superior to the "lethargic" and "drowsy" civilization of the East, and especially of India, is still accepted by many thinking Israelis. Apparently, European culture itself constitutes the "melting-pot," and all other cultural forces are expected to dissolve in it.

**Vedic Culture**  
We Indians are quite conscious of this, and we will resist any temptation to commit a general cultural suicide. We love India not because we happened to be born there, but because the spirit of Indian culture is deeply rooted in us. We Indians were brought up in a peculiar atmosphere, which can only be described as "religious-philosophical".

The whole Indian mentality is based on a certain "metaphysical" attitude toward empirical experiences, and though many of us may not be learned "philosophers" ourselves, or may not possess even an iota of the great Indian philosophical wisdom, yet our personalities are inevitably moulded by the immense and penetrating power of Indian Vedic culture.

Our immediate impression of life in Israel is a wretched one. We are inclined to observe a tragic inversion of the sense of values, and the administrative machinery is heavily affected by it. Our critical judges must at least learn to evaluate our immediate fear of losing all that has been dear and sacred to us, and the imposition of agnosticism and materialistic obscurantism can only disillusion us of our belief in Zionist-Socialism. The great

and burning inspiration which moved us to clamour for an early departure to Israel was intrinsically the idea of Zionist-Socialism, as we conceived it, from our characteristically spiritual point of view; but in our present confusion in Israel we cannot see, any spiritually in all this economic "struggle for existence." Life in Israel, it must be remarked, offers a formidable challenge to our Indian "conscience," which evidently sustains a peculiarly Gandhian emphasis. For any Indian Jew who has drunk the spiritual essence of the true Indian culture, any attempt to "civilize" us in the obscurantist way will be received inevitably as a ridiculous effort to convert us into "civilized barbarians," and at best, our acceptance of European conceptions of life will be superficial. The Indian blood will never tolerate a complete alienation of the still small voice. We deem it a colossal fortune, a truly great blessing, to have been born in the land of such mighty spiritual giants as Mahatma Gandhi, A. Gosh and R. Tagore.

**Bread and Butter**  
In the European view social life is instinct with economic and material aspirations. For the Indian, on the other hand, bread and butter are certainly necessary but one's conscious relation to God creates a sense of personal and social responsibility which the European can scarcely comprehend — and this is the basis of the "Indian problem" in Israel. Once it is recognized that the problem is merely one of "Old Wine in New Bottles," it will soon be appreciated that the "Old Wine" of India may contain a special flavour, a qualitative superiority to the "New Wine" which has already exploded western civilisation.

**Tragic Inversion**  
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## Israel Goes Hunting

There is comfort in the experience of the holiday traveller who finds that people are excited not only about politics or the partition of this and that kibbutz or even about food. There is a new topic of conversation in many places around the Huleh, in the settlements round Lake Kinneret and among many people in the towns. They talk about hunting, and their stories are sometimes as "tall" as those reported from the Canadian forests.

The wild boar which a hunter new to the pastime encountered during a moonlit night near the Huleh marshes gets bigger and bigger in the telling, and the note of humour is richly provided by novices who go for wild geese and ducks. In the face of the angry "kibbutzniks" who come out to protect his precious fowl with a shotgun.

**Food Shortage**  
Hunting, of course, is in part the result of the food shortage. The hungry townsfolk find that the marshes and fields, the mountains and lakes can provide him not only with relaxation and fresh air but also with a much needed roast for the pot. Wild boar which is to be found in the Huleh-region has been hunted for a considerable time but the hunt has been made more exciting this year by the floods which forced the beasts to ascend the mountains. Partridges abound, and now that breeding-time has come and shooting is forbidden, they can be observed rising out of the fields and the young ones running across the roads. Wild rabbits and hares are also to be found in abundance, and the hunters await eagerly the day when the season opens again.

There are only few experienced hunters in Israel.

They become the teachers of the many new ones who learn both to hunt and to observe nature.

**Hunts for Science**  
One of the experienced hunters who does not hunt for the pot but for science lives with his wife and child in one of the colonies near the Kinneret in one room of a big house on a dilapidated estate. (There are already deteriorating estates in this country.) He grew up near the Carpathian mountains and spent every free day hunting, much to the annoyance of his father and the benefit of this queer passion. In one of the strange peregrinations caused by the World War, he came to Russia and there began to preserve animals for schools and other institutions. When he finally reached Israel and the remote colony near the lake, he began to exercise his craft here. His room is lined with kingfishers, bee-eaters, wild pigeons, a big eagle overtopping them, and he tells for hours about his hunting experiences here and abroad. The few years which he has spent here have already given him an opportunity to explore the countryside for birds and beasts, and he tells how he found a lynx peacefully fishing at the shore of an artificial fishpond, how he encountered wild boar and how the shores of the lake abound with a wide variety of birds.

Hunting and the protection of animals are connected with each other. The growing community of hunters can help to develop not only an interest in animals but also a sense of responsibility towards the creatures of the wild.

**G.L.**  
Gaitskell's and the late Sir Stafford Cripps — economic policy. Again Mr. Butler had to fight against almost the entire Cabinet, and it is evidence of the strength of his position that again he won. It may be impossible to visualize a Conservative revolt against Mr. Churchill, but opinion is moving strongly against him inside the Conservative Party. Whether rightly or wrongly, he is seen by more and more Conservatives as the root of all present discontents and troubles. With any lesser Prime Minister this disquiet would have broken into the open already, but because it is still concealed, because there is no concerted movement to remove Mr. Churchill, it does not mean that the disquiet is any less real.

## Trouble Ahead for Churchill

By PHILIP VERNON

**LONDON** — COME six months after it took office there is trouble brewing for Mr. Winston Churchill's Government, serious trouble. The strongest argument for returning the Conservative Party to power at the last general election was the belief that it would provide a more competent administration than the Labour Party, but to many objective observers, and to many dismayed Conservatives, it now seems that this is the one thing that the present Government is not providing. Disinterested political writers who wish the Government well are in surprising agreement that it is dithering and fumbling as badly as was the Labour Government a mere twelve months ago.

Not all the evidence of this lack of ordinary competence is available to the public. The most harrowing stories of the Conservative Ministers' incompetence are whispered privately in the corridors of Whitehall. But it is by now an open secret that one of the present Government's most remarkable blunders yet was made in circumstances which reflect only discredit on almost all of those who were concerned.

**Story's Beginnings**

The story must be told from the beginning. The nationalized Transport Commission has recently asked for permission to raise its fares throughout the country, and this permission has been granted by the Transport Tribunal. The fares in the London area were raised on March 1. There was a spontaneous public outcry against them, and although the Government was in no way responsible for the increases (the Transport Commission is a semi-autonomous body) there is little doubt that they were one cause of the Conservatives' heavy defeat in the London County Council election earlier this month.

The increases in fares outside the London area were due to take effect on May 1 — at the beginning of the week in which local elections throughout the country took place. It was at this point that the Government stepped in and directed the Transport Commission not to raise its fares outside London on May 1. That was all; not a hint of what further action would be taken to enable the Transport Commission to pay its way in the face of continually rising costs, not a hint of ending the ludicrous anomaly by which Londoners are having to pay increased fares while the rest of the country is exempt. Just the single direction that the proposed increases in fares should not take place. It reminds one of King Canute ordering the waves back, Canute — perhaps Mr. Churchill forgets — got his feet wet.

For it is really no secret that Mr. Churchill was personally responsible for the decision. What is more, he was supported by Lord Leathers, the powerful Minister for the Coordination of Transport, Fuel and Power. When senior civil servants are known to be despairing of ever getting a consistent answer to the questions they put — it is safe to conclude that there is something far wrong.

Who must bear the responsibility? Some of it must be borne by senior Ministers, such as Lord Woolton, who have not the courage to pursue a realistic economic policy if it brings unpopularity or threatens to challenge their prestige with the housewives. (All that one hears suggests that only the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, has this courage. How he fought to persuade the Cabinet to cut food subsidies! But these senior Ministers would have much less influence if it were not for the fact that Mr. Churchill's intervention in home and economic affairs is sporadic and unpredictable, and that when he does intervene it is usually to suggest some dramatic gesture which bears no relevance to economic facts — as in the case of the proposed increases in fares. When the textile slump and subsequent unemployment hit Lancashire there was Mr. Churchill adding his voice to those who wanted to remove the Purchase Tax on textile goods. But the effect of such an action would have been to divert to the home market resources and labour intended for export. That would have been a contradiction of the whole of Mr. Butler's — say nothing of Mr. Hugh

## London Letter

It may be said that this is only one incident, but in fact it is typical of much else that one hears of the Government's methods of working. Again and again one is told of the Government's abandoning integral parts of its policy without any serious consideration of the long-term effects of such action. Part of the fault is the Government's extreme sensitivity to public opinion; the Government which Mr. Churchill declared would risk unpopularity in order to save the country seems time and again prepared to dish the country rather than risk unpopularity.

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## JAPAN REGAINS HER SOVEREIGNTY

### Mistress of Her Destiny

By O.J. GREEN

As of last Monday Japan is again a sovereign State. The requisite six Powers have ratified the peace treaty; Britain, America and Australia have appointed ambassadors in Tokyo. Supreme Command, Allied Powers and the foreign occupation are no more. The retention of certain bases by America is not liked, but is accepted with resignation as the price to be paid for American protection. In all essentials Japan is mistress of her destiny — and already by far the most powerful industrial State in Asia. Thousands of neat little houses now replace the shacks and matsheds in which half the population of Tokyo and Yokohama were once huddled. The shops of the Ginza (Tokyo's fashionable shopping street) are full of goods of every description and ablaze with light.

Many of those who adopted Western clothes, merely to please the American masters, have already returned to the comfortable, graceful kimono. In the theatres, plays on native themes (spiced with an occasional dig at foreigners) are all the rage. On the bookshelves are novels dealing with heroic deeds in the war. The police have forbidden kissing in public as being "not conducive to morality." It is certainly alien to Japanese custom, and it is a curious fact that kissing does not come naturally to Japanese girls: they have to learn how to do it. But the G.I.s proved diligent and successful instructors, and no doubt the authorities, and the traditionalists, are hoping that as the G.I.s depart the young ladies of Japan will lose this particular art of paying lip service to Western ideas.

**Syndicates Stirring**  
Again the control of the police has been centralized in the Government's hands. The disbanded Zaibatsu, the huge family syndicates — Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and a few more — which once controlled all commerce, industry and finance are stirring again, and it will be surprising if they do not regain much of their old power. Though nominally dissolved by General MacArthur for the help they gave in financing the war, they really only retired behind the scenes. Their roots go back far into Japanese history, and in Governmental circles they are considered indispensable for the management of modern economic problems.

There are strong signs that the Japanese people are determined not to lose the rights given them by General MacArthur — freedom of speech and assembly; freedom to form trade unions which have proliferated all over the country; decent hours of work and wages; free and secret voting. But already the Government has certain legislation on the stocks which involves a direct threat to public liberty. The Peace Main-

tenance Law, introduced in the Diet at the end of March to check conspiracy, riot, arson, obstruction of the police and civil disturbances, has provoked an unprecedented storm. The Government contends that it is necessary for counteracting Communism. The Socialists within the Diet have said that the Government's existing powers over the Communists are already ample and that the proposed law would enable the police to use all their old obnoxious repression of the Press and public meetings. The extent to which the proposed law has roused the people of Japan is shown by the fact that two one-day token strikes in protest, involving some three million workers, have already been held and more are threatened.

**Against Extremism**  
It may be said that the Japanese people — intellectuals, business community and the most-solid trade unions — are against extremism in any form. They are frightened of the threatened violence of the Communists; to this probably may be attributed the Communists' striking failure in two recent elections in Tokyo for the Diet. The people generally seem equally antagonistic to the ultra-nationalists. They view with great suspicion the formation of Mr. Yoshida's National Police Reserve — 75,000 men armed with machine-guns, mortars and bazookas, and drilled in American style, the potential nucleus of a standing army. For six and a half years the Japanese have enjoyed peace, during which they have passed from the depths of woe to comfort and even prosperity. And there is nothing they fear so much as the

danger of being drawn into another war.

**Japan Will Rearm**  
There seems little doubt, however, that Japan will reararm. Already there are reports of some of her factories being converted for the manufacture of munitions. But it is certainly defence, and not aggression, that the Japanese have in mind. It took Japan several decades to prepare for the outbreak in 1941, and now she is wholly without the overseas empire on which that adventure was founded. It is not only that America wants Japan to be a bastion against Communism. Fear of Russia is old and deeply implanted in the Japanese mind, and the advent of Communism in China has only served to increase it.

Looking abroad, no thinking Japanese can fail to see that in a world divided into two blocs, any thought of neutrality for their still very weak country is a mockery. There are risks, of course, disagreeable responsibilities to be faced, whichever way Japan turns. But the accidents of war have made Japan the ally of America and the West; the turn of events has already paid her well in material goods and the most generous peace treaty ever granted; and as the shadow of Moscow darkens the Asiatic mainland, the thought of their powerful Western friends must be comforting to the crowds of Japanese decorously celebrating their independence in the brightly lighted Ginza.

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## Dutch Bulbs and the Countess

By Henriette Boas

ON Easter Sunday and Monday—which happened to be the first really exquisite days of spring in Holland—the vast bulb estate De Keukenhof near Lisse, between Haarlem and Leyden, saw a total of nearly a hundred thousand visitors, the present writer among them. To judge from the enormous number of cars and buses with Belgian, French, German, Swiss, English and even Swedish markings and from the writer of languages heard along the paths, De Keukenhof's fame has spread rapidly beyond Holland's borders and most deservedly so.

If the Dutch bulb fields between Haarlem and Leyden, in their spring glory, have been renowned throughout the world for generations, the bulb park De Keukenhof, which last month opened its gates for the third year, is a revelation of enchanting loveliness. For hours one may roam through the estate—which occupies an area of 250 acres, with over 13 km. of avenues and paths winding through it. Along the large lake, with its swans, its banks lined with hosts of gay narcissi and pastel or rust-brown hyacinths; crossing small streams; to the Birch Wood; pausing in front of water fountains and modern Dutch sculpture in meadows and open glades; passing the rocky, to the Maze, an area of dune-land overgrown with oaks and alders, its slopes planted with blue grape hyacinths, and to the Bulb Land, where the flowers are set out in large beds, to provide a massed effect.

### Fairy Greenhouse

There is an enormous greenhouse (2,400 sq. yards in area), with about 35,000 tulips of approximately 750 varieties, and equipped with a hot-air installation which makes it possible to have tulips—which bloom several weeks later than the earlier bulb flowers—in bloom during the first weeks of the exhibition. Each one of these tulip varieties is so perfect, and almost incapable of further improvement, that it makes us wish this would be the last, so that we could take its impression home, not partly effaced by others.

The traditional Dutch bulb fields—flat expanses of rectangular flower beds, of about one dunam each, and each consisting of one single type and variety of bulb flowers, of one single colour—create the impression of a patchwork cover. The narrow footpaths between the fields—which belong to commercial bulb growers—are hardly capable of accommodating thousands of visitors coming only to enjoy the sight. A few years ago, therefore, seven prominent local bulb growers got together to create a bulb estate, a real park, designed by a well-known garden architect, W. van der Lee; with his aid one of the largest and most beautiful parks in the country was created, where the flowers are exclusively bulbs, planted in a natural setting, in ever varying arrangements.

### Hunting Lodge

The park is near Lisse, in the remains of an ancient wood where the hunting lodge of Jacob van Beieren (Jaquette of Bavaria, 1401-1436) still stands. This unhappy countess, heiress

to Holland and Zeeland, was both orphaned and widowed in her childhood and in vain defended her father's possessions against unscrupulous male rivals. Even her four marriages brought her nothing but unhappiness. The remains of the castle of Teylingen, where she spent the last years of her short life, are a little further to the south. Those who never spent a thought on poor Jacoba after learning about her at school, are now reminded of her life by the 'Jacobas', girls in early 19th century blue linen costumes with broad red Merinck hoods, who stand near the entrance to offer visitors a map of the grounds. Tradition has it that Jacoba, during her last years, made small jugs, the so-called 'Jacobas jugs', which were found in profusion in the moat of Teylingen Castle. A souvenir shop on the grounds has 'Jacobas jugs' of Delft porcelain on sale.

**17th Century Tulipomania.** Countess Jacoba in her days was not able to gladden her sick heart by the beauty of tulips and the fragrance of the hyacinths in the spring. Bulb flowers were introduced in Holland—where they now seem endemic—only at the end of the 16th century, from the Balkans. They soon became very popular; in 1601 19 varieties of tulips were already being cultivated. However, this interest in bulb flowers, particularly tulips, soon degenerated into a 'tulipomania', in gambling and speculation. In 1635 a single bulb fetched prices which seem completely fantastic even today. A sum of 3,000 gold ducats was considered quite normal. A case is known of a single small bulb being sold for 4,600 guilders plus a new

coach with two dapple greys. In the end, a collapse was inevitable, and many families were ruined.

The Dutch bulb growers who came afterwards were more sober-minded, expert and artistic cultivators, and at the same time sound businessmen. Though Holland no longer holds a monopoly of bulb cultivation, it takes pride in variety and quality. Dutch bulb growers now export to more than 50 foreign markets, taking into account the local climate and the tastes of buyers.

### The Keukenhof

The flower show at the Keukenhof, which was held for the first time in 1950, is not a commercial undertaking, though it is sponsored by commercial bulb growers. The purpose is to show how important bulbs are for parks and gardens, by displaying them in natural surroundings, adapted to the beauty of the Keukenhof Estate. Instead of in the stiff traditional beds.

In addition, there are half a dozen model spring gardens, laid out by professional gardeners, each about the size of the average city-dweller's back-garden. The public is invited to indicate which garden is most attractive; at the end of the exhibition the most successful gardener will receive a prize. Prizes are also to be awarded for the best photographs made by members of the public.

The sculptures—30 in all—selected in consultation with the Netherlands Association of Sculptors, are different every year. The 'Keukenhof' is thus also instrumental in bringing the works of modern Dutch sculptors to the notice of the public.

## The Kingdom of Women

ALL snoring girls could be the managers of the Bet Hahaltut in Haifa said recently, half in despair, half amused. After all, what could she do about snorers who disturbed the sleep of the other girls in the room?

Could she do the same with the girls who like to whistle while they read when the others want to sleep? These are only two of the many daily irritations in the life of the many girls living in this 'absorption centre'.

Women newly-arrived from many countries of the world stop at the Bet Hahaltut for about a year—at a minimal 'rent'—until they have started putting out their roots into the country. Four girls, who may have no common language except a halting Hebrew, live in one room. Each girl is given a bed, wardrobe, small table and cupboard. Other services are provided in common. Each floor has a shower room, a washroom and a small kitchenette where girls may prepare their own meals. The House provides meals at a comparatively low cost if girls register for them.

### Equipment

The dining room, a long room with marble-topped tables, doubles as a social room. A radio is placed there and girls sit around the room.



Girls relax after work in the double-purpose dining room. Photo by Verobchic

After supper, listening to the radio, knitting, writing letters or reading. Also available are sewing machines and an ironing board, as well as an electric kettle for brewing coffee or tea. On each floor, part of the hall is furnished as a living-room and on the first floor is a well-stocked library. For those girls who want to improve their Hebrew classes are held twice weekly. This 'Kingdom of Women' has its rules, however. Girls must be in at night by 12:30. After that the brown door is bolted until the early morning. Visitors may be received only from six to nine in the evening. The girls are responsible for cleaning their rooms, though once a month

a charwoman gives all the rooms a general going-over. As can be imagined, life is not ideal at the Bet Hahaltut. Girls have little privacy despite the great effort to give the House a home-like atmosphere. A big investment of energies and funds has gone into making this Bet Hahaltut a pleasant place to live in. Quartered in an elegant brown and white house in Rehov Yagel, it was built in 1931 by the New York Women's League for Israel in cooperation with the General Council of Working Women. The Haifa House was the first of its kind in the country, though today the largest Bet Hahaltut is in Tel Aviv.

LUCY SILVERA

## Easter Parade

By Rebecca Lyons

Extract from a letter by an Israeli now in the U.S.A.

DRESSES actually stop the traffic in New York—on Easter morning. Between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Easter Sunday, no traffic was allowed from 46th to 57th Streets along Fifth Avenue so that the womenfolk could show off their new dresses. Thousands of them strolled up both sides of the pavement and even along the road, as radio cars and television machines, photographers and broadcasters recorded the event for all the world. News-reel and cameramen, professionals and amateurs, were having the time of their life. Some of the outfits were really gorgeous, and the accent seemed mostly to be on the hats. Many of these were like rabbits, or a chicken, and one was a miniature farmyard. I noticed one woman walk up and down this stretch six times, and she was still going strong when I left. She was a tremendous woman of fantastic girth, and she wore a pink dress with sprays of flowers sewn all over it. Her picture hat drooped almost down to her seat, and was trimmed with flowers like those on her dress. Even her high-heeled shoes and umbrella were pink, and with this she wore a broad orange stole-scarf. She looked like a freak to me—and to the photographers, who kept taking shots of her. But she was having a wonderful time.

Many of the women had dogs, mostly poodles, dressed to match their own costumes. One dog even had on a pink jacket and an orchid, like his mistress.

## SMALL FRY FASHIONS



They too have their ideas on clothes and hats. Here are some of the latest models. The one on the left has a detachable skirt with a short undergarment, the favourite of 1952 (center) can be worn with or without blouse and the frock on the right is perfect for the younger ones. Originals to THE POST by Yippei Gershoni

## Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

THE children rush in like two tornadoes with great news. Our local cinema is reopening this very day and there is to be a special film for children at four o'clock and I must let them go. All their friends are going and I have nothing to do but give my consent and money, and everything including concert there and back will be taken charge of by their friend Raffi, who is at least eight.

I open my mouth to ask a question, and am promptly overwhelmed by flood of tears from Small Daughter who sobs that she knew I wouldn't let them go and never let them go anywhere. I gather further that my poor children are wasting their time doing homework and tidying their toys, all their friends are leading lives of gay dissipation. Life, she feels, is passing them by.

Darassay it would be useless to remind them of visit to Jerusalem Zoo quite recently and innumerable shillings extracted from me for rides on our local carousel, which I, thank Heaven, out of my carbox. At the first opportunity I enquire mildly what is the name of the film and am rather appalled to hear that it is one of the Tarzan series. Am not at all sure they will like it, and am absolutely convinced they will not understand it.

Had planned to make quite an occasion of their first visit to the cinema. Thought we would all go together to see 'Cinderella' after I had carefully explained the story—with Disney embellishments—and was very much looking forward to watching their reactions. However neither mother or love nor scientific curiosity could induce me to sit through 90 minutes of 'Tarzan' and as it seems to be a matter of life and death I shall have to forego this experiment.

Take them down to the village and with great difficulty find Raffi's daddy, who tells me there are no more seats to be had, but he will kindly give up his own for one of my children. (Suspect he is secretly relieved.) Explain to children that only one seat is available and they both start to howl at once. Raffi's daddy takes pity on them and interviews the management. Peace breaks out. The three may sit on two seats.

### Uproar Subsides

Lead them in. The cinema is full of stamping children and smells strongly of oranges. Reminds me poignantly of my youth, when I saw Tom Mix every week for twopenny a time. Leave the children to an usher and retire into fresh air. The uproar suddenly subsides and I realize that performance has begun. Am about to leave when I hear a familiar wail and

look round to see Big Son standing on the steps in great distress. He roars out that it is all dark in there. Soothe him down and lead him back in. Have no idea where their seats are, and spend ten minutes roaming round darkened cinema shouting 'Raffi!' in a stage whisper. Find him at last and beat a hasty retreat.

Have not been home half an hour when Big Son appears once more. He didn't like it, he left. I commend his taste and ask about his sister. No, he didn't tell her he was leaving. He doesn't know where she is, he doesn't know what the film was about, in fact he knows nothing about anything, a not uncommon state for him.

It is getting dark when I set out to meet the filmgoers. Spot Raffi out of one of the first leading. Small Daughter by his hand. She is sobbing bitterly. To my alarmed inquiry she says it was 'dreadful' and 'full of naughty people' and why did I make her go to the nasty cinema? My children certainly take their pleasures sadly. Now I suppose if I want to take them to 'Cinderella' I'll have to use force.

## Readers' Letter

### INFORMATION PLEASE

To the Editor of THE POST: Sir, We of the staff of radio station W.T.D.S. Toledo, Ohio are trying to carry on a correspondence with boys and girls of other countries. This station is almost entirely run by students of high school age.

Operating a school radio station is the work of this staff. One special assignment is to write a series of scripts about the children of other countries, around the age of eleven or twelve. These programmes will be broadcast here especially for children your age. We would like to know what the children of that age in your country do to occupy their time, such as: The sports you have, the types of entertainment you have, what kinds of foods you eat, and so forth.

Our intention is to write a series of letters to several countries; this one presenting our plan, the second concerning our schools, the next about our music, and so forth. If you will answer each letter as soon as you receive it, we can begin at once to work on our scripts. Whatever information we send about our twelve year olds we should like you to match about yours. We thought that if we got the information directly from the pupils in other countries that we might make the programmes more interesting to Toledo pupils.

Yours, etc.  
Radio Station W.T.D.S.  
TOLEDO, OHIO, U.S.A.

## Racial Pathology

By Dr. J. Snowman

SOME medical authorities believe that Jews exhibit a special tendency to arteriosclerosis, or, to use the more correct term, atherosclerosis. This problem in racial pathology can only be solved by an extensive and controlled statistical investigation in centres of large Jewish population. Before the war, many comparative studies on health and disease among Jews were published in Europe and America. The defunct Jewish Health Organization of England participated in this work. A book recently published in Denmark (Physical and Mental Stress and Consequential Development of Atherosclerosis within the Jewish Population of Denmark, by Grethe Hartmann and Fini Schulsinger, Copenhagen) another contribution to this subject, is informed by a somewhat original idea.

### Strained Life

Starting from the standpoint that arteriosclerosis is determined by a life of physical strain and mental stress, our authors investigated the incidence of arteriosclerosis in two biologically homogeneous groups, one of which was exposed to a minimum, and the other to a maximum of strain and stress in the environment. For this purpose they selected the Jewish population of Denmark, which is easily divisible into two groups. There is an older group which has been settled in the country since the middle of the seventeenth century, and a refugee group from Russia which arrived between 1903 and 1917. The older group was living under socially secure conditions with a minimum of stress; the immigrant group had endured danger, had undertaken a flight for life, and had struggled to adjust itself to the new conditions of a foreign land.

To ascertain the incidence of arteriosclerosis in these two groups, an investigation was

made of their death certificates, as registered by the Jewish community, from January, 1911, to December, 1950. As there is a close relationship between diabetes and arteriosclerosis, and as Jews are credited with a morbidity from diabetes much above the average, our authors devote special attention to this disease as a complicating factor in arteriosclerosis.

The number of death certificates investigated amounted to 1,481 for members of the old Danish Jewish families and 837 for the immigrant group, and these have yielded interesting information, quite apart from the question of arteriosclerosis. It is particularly noticeable that the immigrant group suffered more from infectious diseases than the older families, and that there was a conspicuously high mortality among the children. The maximum incidence of cancer occurred among the immigrant women between the ages of 50 to 55, whereas among the native Jewish women, it was ten years later. No corresponding difference was noted in the male groups.

In regard, however, to the primary purpose of the research—the incidence of arteriosclerosis—the conclusions are somewhat surprising. In both of the male series, the percentage dying from this disease, within the identical age groups, was the same. But among the immigrant women there was a tendency to contract arteriosclerosis at an earlier age than those of the old Danish Jewish families. Presumably the emotional strain among the immigrant males and females was similar, but conditions imposed a greater physical stress upon the females. This leads the authors to the view that physical stress plays a part in the early development of arteriosclerosis, while they consider the influence of emotional strain as doubtful. (JCNF)

## BRIDGE

### AN UNUSUAL SMOTHER CUP

rounds of spades, discarding a club from the closed hand, and East unblocks.

(a) West cashes queen of clubs and returns another trump. Dummy takes both trumps and continues with a spade. West is employed.

(b) East overtakes West's club and plays a diamond, which all cover. South ruffs a club and reverts to the main theme as shown in the diagram below.

V East takes two clubs and plays diamond ten—all cover. (Should West play low, he will later be compelled to cover the second honour.) South plays three rounds of spades, ruffing the last one, and establishes the following key situation:

(a) If West throws a spade, dummy gives a diamond. Then come two diamond tricks, ace and king of spades, and a diamond ruff; South ruffs a space with the king and continues with his last diamond.

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## By JERUSALEMITE

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# THE MORALS OF CONTAINMENT

By A. V. SHERMAN

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY 1940-1950. By George F. Kennan. Boston and London: Little, Brown, 1952. 320 pp. 9/6.

Mr. Kennan is at present U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, and his book is a welcome addition to our insight into State Department climate of opinion within which policies are moulded, as well as a contribution to political science.

Let me begin by a word of warning: to understand Mr. Kennan aright we must remember that he is pleading a cause against another school of thought. Readers in England have been shocked by Mr. Kennan's book, especially since he pleads for greater power to the career diplomats and decries political interference. To an Englishman, for whom the diplomatic history of the past 50 years has often been a struggle by liberals against unsatisfactory policies by balance-of-power career diplomats, such an appeal appears completely reactionary. Mr. Kennan, however, is not an Englishman, and the politicians against whom he is appealing are not English liberals.

The peculiar conditions under which the State Department has to work colour his philosophy. He and his colleagues are seeking to develop a consistent diplomatic policy based on the present balance of power. From this standpoint he condemns what he calls "making ourselves slaves of the concepts of international law and morality", and asks instead "that we confine ourselves to the unobtrusive, almost feminine function of the gentle civilizer of national self-interest."

His terminology is unfortunate, so is his disclaimer of "moralism", since in his "civilizing" and in his analyses of the future of the Soviet regime, he introduces moral values, which are not markedly different from those of the moralists. The real thesis which emerges from his study is that diplomatic policies must be based on the possible, and that political campaigns which ignore the underlying realities of a situation and satisfy themselves instead with demanding a policy which appears morally satisfactory but which is impracticable in the long run, do more harm than good.

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Mr. Kennan shows how American public opinion, indignant over Japanese and European policies in China, intervened intermittently, never strongly or consistently enough to create new patterns of development, but just enough to annoy the Japanese and European powers, to raise false hopes among the Chinese, and in general to create new problems without solving old ones, to make enemies without making allies, to undertake heavy and far-reaching responsibilities without preparing public opinion to shoulder them for long.

This thesis needs unfortunately defending in America. Mr. Kennan, together with Acheson and other leading officials in the State Department, is largely at the mercy of rabble-rousing politicians,

who endeavour to whip up public opinion in favour of policies in relation to China or Europe involving issues which they often do not understand, and ultimate consequences they will not have to shoulder. The philosophical implications of the balance of power remain as they were; Mr. Kennan wisely leaves them to amateur clerics and concentrates on delineating the real field of choice.

**Peace and Defence**  
The two historic essays on Soviet-American relations reprinted in the appendix (originally published in "Foreign Affairs" and signed "Mr. X"), have also suffered misrepresentation. His 1947 essay on "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" which first used the word containment, is sometimes presented as the first taste of anti-Soviet sin which resulted in worsening relations with the Soviet Union and world revolutionary movements. Nothing could be further from the truth. In 1947, when his essay appeared, Soviet-American relations were at least as bad as they are now. Mr. Kennan's main contribution here was the demonstration that the best answer to Soviet policies was not "counter-aggression" but firm containment combined with continual efforts to prevent quarrels from spreading and to improve relationships wherever possible. His thesis in effect was that in spite of everything, peace with the Soviet Union was not incompatible with firm defence of freedom.

His second essay on "America and the Russian Future" is a humane and optimistic effort to gauge possible developments inside the Soviet Union, and to remind his readers that other forms of society beside American free enterprise can be justifiable and peaceful partners in world society. "We will get nowhere with an attitude of emotional indignation directed towards an entire people. Let us rise above these easy and childish reactions and consent to view the tragedy as partly our own tragedy, and the people of Russia as

section depicting Palestine is reproduced, but without transcription and identification of the place names mentioned in the original. Dr. Shattner's remark about the Madaba mosaic map: "this map is often described that it may be assumed that it is well known to the public," is typical of a not uncommon error of scholars writing for the general reader and forgetting that readers cannot be expected to search elsewhere for data considered too elementary by learned authors.

**Centre of the World**  
The main importance of the book lies in the description of the history of the Holy Land during the Middle Ages and its gradual progress until the survey of the country executed by the British "Palestine Exploration Fund" in the 70s of the last century.

In the mind of medieval Europe, Jerusalem was the centre of the world and the scene of Biblical history a central place in cartography. We are enabled to follow its evolution closely at the hands of the many samples added from primitive and sometimes even fantastic maps until the introduction of the modern cartographic cartography is perhaps also too summary and one may not whether the book would not have gained by either enlarging these sections, or by omitting them altogether. The remaining sections however are an outstanding contribution to this particular branch of knowledge, and the level of learning is reflected throughout. A second volume, containing illustrative material, is promised, and it is to be hoped that it can be published at an early date.

Those interested in particulars will do well to read Dr. Amiran's review in the first number of "Behemoth", the new periodical published by the Bialik Institute.

B. K.

**HEBREW BOOKS FOR U.S.A.**

An extensive market for Hebrew books exists in America - but it must be systematically developed. Mr. Moshe Gordon, director of the Bialik Institute, said in Jerusalem recently: The Institute's exhibition in New York received favourable attention from Jewish and non-Jewish newspapers; he added: The American section of the Jewish Agency is considering the means of developing this market.

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Many readers of The Post will be interested to hear that on May 1 Mr. Moshe Wilburshitz celebrated his 83rd birthday.

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# MILD COMEDY

PIRATES AT PLAY. By Violet Trevelyan. Michael Joseph, London. 220 pp. 9/6.

"Pirates at Play" is a comedy of a rather mild order. It is amusing but lacks wit and has only a limited amount of humour. Unfortunately it is the sort of book that should have the first and would lose nothing by having the second.

It tells the story of a beautiful Italian girl called Vica and an equally beautiful English girl called Elizabeth. Elizabeth, who goes to Italy to live as a girl with the Paggi family of which Vica is the chief ornament, becomes engaged to marry a typical handsome, conventional and what might be regarded as coddish Italian while really loving a penniless young Englishman, Vica marries Elizabeth's brother while really loving the handsome Italian.

Everything is straightened out in the end, the only sufferer being Elizabeth's brother - but it is difficult to care very much about any of it.

O.M.

**Readers' Letters**

**WORLD LANGUAGE CONTROVERSY**

Sir, - It is gratifying that The Jerusalem Post has given proper consideration to the important problem of a world language by publishing Professor H. Perli's article on "Interlingua". We all agree wholeheartedly about the need for an auxiliary language, but we object to the conclusion that "Interlingua" is preferable to Esperanto.

"Interlingua" is, of course, "the latest" project since it appeared later than Esperanto - but this does not prove that it is more perfect than, or even as perfect as, Esperanto.

As a former Secretary of the International League, and having used Esperanto in speech, correspondence and translations for nearly 10 years, I can only say that it is not only scientifically and logically constructed and rich in its variety of expression, but it is also so easy that people who study it properly master it sometimes in a matter of weeks. It is constantly used in the many meetings of Esperantists from all over the world - including China, Japan, South America, Africa, etc. - and in many international and local periodicals. In books written in Esperanto or translated from languages in the world.

Interlingua, can only do harm to the cause of a universal language by diverting the ranks of its supporters. One of the reasons for the creation of Interlingua was, that of those who are named in the authors found fault with the "heterogeneous" word selection of

**Pioneer Settlers**

BEKOVITZ HANILIM (in the Past). Jerusalem. 210 pp.

The author of this historical essay was born into a family of the earliest Hovevei Zion. He came to Eretz Israel at the age of 14 and as a pupil of the agricultural school of Mikveh Israel, he came into contact with personalities from far and near who played a part in the renaissance of the country. The historic meeting of William II with Theodor Herzl, which took place at the entrance to the school, is vividly described. As a teacher in Gederah - the Bilu village par excellence - he formed a close friendship with Joseph Witzkin. We then follow him through the European capitals where, alongside Nordau, Sokolov, Weizmann, Jabotinsky, Bialik and Tchernikhovsky, he took a large and active part in the realization of the national cause.

A stirring chapter, "With Weizmann in Geneva," describes how, at the turn of the century, a Zionist minority had to hold their ground against the socialist Jews of the "Bund" and the Russian socialist-revolutionaries, Plekhanoff, Trotsky and Lenin. A fund of new facts, portraits and anecdotes are presented. We learn to our surprise that Alexandre Dumas was an adherent of Zionism and a source of inspiration to Baron Edmond de Rothschild. A new light is thrown on the story of the brothers Jerome and Jean Tharaud who plagiarized Mendele's classic "Ha'Sussa," which they called "La Jument Errante."

Hermoni's contemporaries will redouble here alighting memories, relive their youthful enthusiasms, recall dear friends passed away. The new generation may learn something about the countless difficulties to be overcome by the youth of bygone age who followed in the paths of the Bilu.

Historical documents and original photographs enhance the value of this very readable book which is sure of wide appeal.

B. MOCHENSON

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# WHO WON THE WAR

By ANDREW BOYD

THE STRUGGLE FOR EUROPE. By Chester Wilmot. Collins, London. 320 pp. 10/6.

"The Struggle for Europe" is one of the most widely discussed books on recent history and politics.

Chester Wilmot was one of the B.B.C.'s most outstanding correspondents during the second world war; but day-to-day reporting, whether for the press or the radio, is quite another matter from writing a full-scale historical work.

In his recent book, however, Mr. Wilmot has turned to history with considerable success. "The Struggle for Europe" is the first full-length account of the second world war in Europe, from the Allied invasion of Italy to the final collapse of Germany, to have been published in Britain so far. As befits contemporary history it is written with a definite purpose and from a definite point of view, but the author is too responsible and balanced a commentator to allow this attitude to degenerate into mere pamphleteering, and on the whole both sides of each controversial question are fairly stated and carefully examined.

But it must be admitted that his thesis is not likely to be received with appreciation in America and it has already been subjected to criticism in certain quarters in Britain. Briefly, it is that the victor of the war, from a political viewpoint at any rate, was not the Allied Powers but Russia. This is difficult even for Mr. Wilmot's critics to dispute, for Russia largely succeeded in keeping the Balkans to herself throughout the war, and beat the Allies in the race for Berlin, Prague and Vienna - achievements which have had very wide spread advantages for her in the long run.

**Politics and Strategy**  
Mr. Wilmot, however, goes further and specifically blames President Roosevelt for the western failure on the grounds that Roosevelt and his generals would not listen to Churchill's and Montgomery's plans for attacking Germany's southern flank in 1944, preferring instead to concentrate all their efforts on the French campaign; and secondly, that the President was so suspicious of British imperialism that at Tehran and Yalta he played into Stalin's hands, notably over Poland, rather than present too united a front with Churchill. In other words, where Britain thought of herself and the rest of Western Europe after the war as a kind of third force or half-way house between the United States and the U.S.S.R., Mr. Wilmot reminds us that Pre-

dictament in certain quarters in Britain. Briefly, it is that the victor of the war, from a political viewpoint at any rate, was not the Allied Powers but Russia. This is difficult even for Mr. Wilmot's critics to dispute, for Russia largely succeeded in keeping the Balkans to herself throughout the war, and beat the Allies in the race for Berlin, Prague and Vienna - achievements which have had very wide spread advantages for her in the long run.

Bearing these points in mind, "The Struggle for Europe" should be read by all students of contemporary history, and they are likely to find it one of the most fascinating books on foreign affairs to have been written since the war; but while they can trust Mr. Wilmot's facts they should beware of his conclusions. Those stated are controversial enough: the one implied - an independent foreign policy for Britain today - is probably the most controversial of all.

ESTHER GERSON-KIWI

**LOOKING AT ANIMALS**

CREATURES GREAT AND SMALL. By Lorenz. London. 320 pp. 12/6.

ER REDETE MIT DEM VIEH, DEN VOGELN UND DEN FISCHEN. By Konrad Lorenz. Berlin. 1941. 240 pp.

The translation of selected pieces from four books on animals written between 1904 and 1930, is the second volume of an English uniform edition of Colette's works. One may well doubt whether these sketches could be translated adequately at all, the main charm lying in the quaintness of the language. If Kiki-la-Doucette, for instance, is unaccountably translated by Kiki the Dumour, it is no wonder that she talks like nothing on earth, while the conversation of the original Doucette, if not to everybody's taste in its absurd humanizing of a cat, is at least witty and pungent.

The sketches are for the most part very Gallic dialogues between cats and dogs, these pets having the most devastating things to say of the men and women owned by them. This reviewer much prefers the stories of straight narrative or description, such as "Creatures of Earth and Air," "The Rock Pool, for instance."

PAULA ARNOLD

**IN THE LECTURE HALLS**

Last Sunday, Mr. Norman Marshall, who is here to produce with the Chamber Theatre Stefan Zweig's version of Ben Jonson's "Volpone," gave a highly interesting lecture at the Raitheatre Hall in Jerusalem on Shakespeare's theatre. His description of the Elizabethan stage with its continuity and direct contact between actor and public, as opposed to modern stagecraft, was most illuminating, as were his observations on soliloquies, on adaptations for film, on experiments in modern dress presentation, and his shrewd characterization of the two outstanding actors, Gielgud and Olivier.

After the lecture, which was greatly enjoyed by a large audience, Mr. Marshall was given a reception at the Touring Club by the Rector of the University and Mrs. Schwabe, and the members of the English Department.

The rooms of the Centre de Culture Franaise proved much too small for the audience of Mr. Edmond Fleg on Independence Day. Mr. Joseph Fischer welcomed the guest-speaker who, with the rosette of the Legion d'Honneur in his lapel and his large black bow-tie a la Montparnasse, showed no sign of being in his 79th year.

The distinguished poet who has more than anyone else introduced the heritage of Israel to the French public, held his listeners spellbound with readings from his volumes "Ecoute Israel." Comments on his vision of world history and reflections on the eternal voice of Israel revealed how much inspiration he has found in ancient tales and legends.

Nothing could better describe the profound impression made by this lecture than the fact that it made us quite oblivious to the din of loudspeakers and the singing in the streets.

E.M.

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